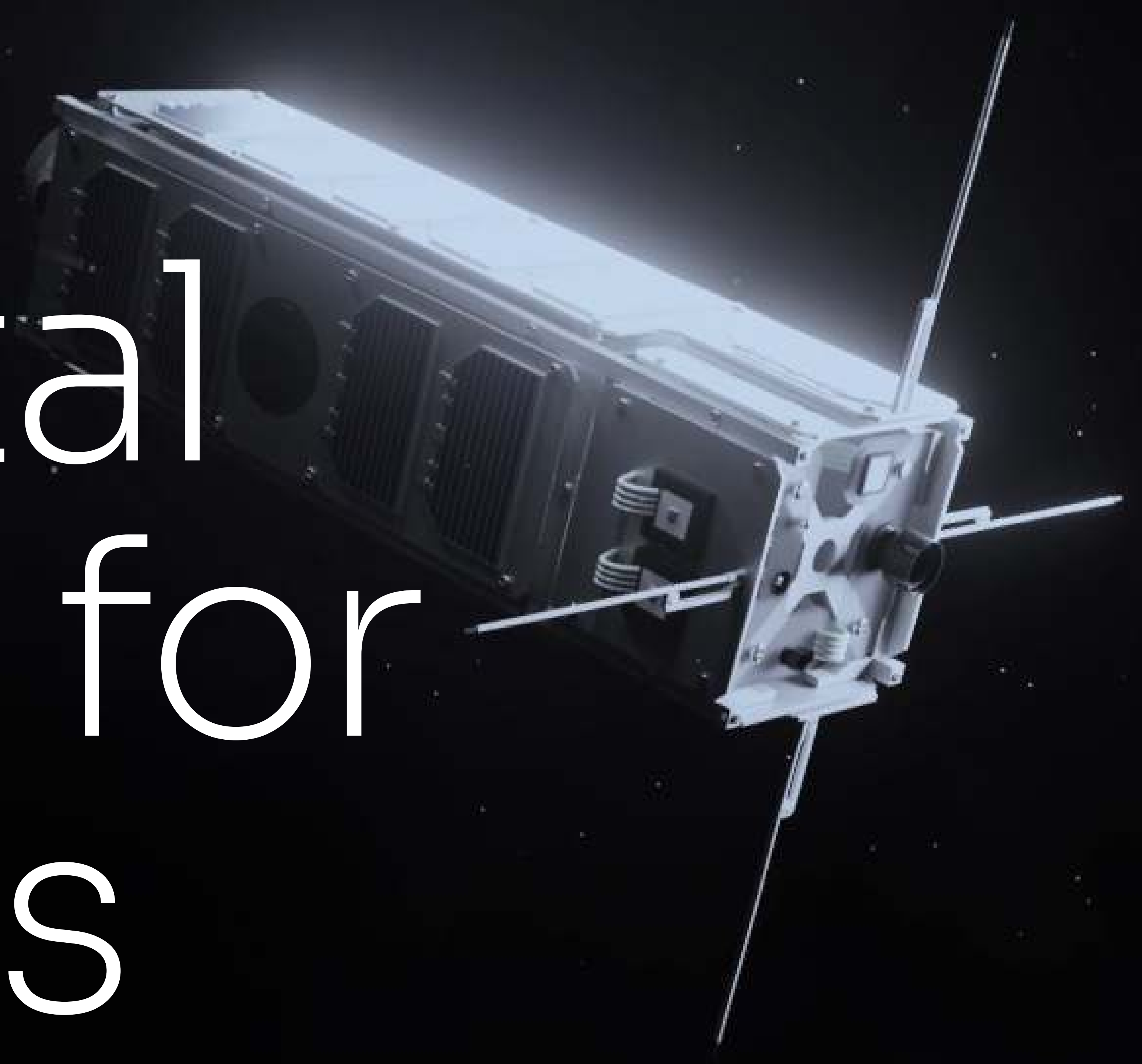


The environmental intelligence layer for orbital operations

for terrestrial systems, Earth orbit, cislunar space, and the lunar surface.

Confidential |Prepared by Mission Space
CEO Mary Glaz

March 2026

Mission Space turns space weather from a scientific afterthought into an operational input.

We combine in-orbit sensors, public & proprietary data, and physics-driven models to tell operators when conditions will degrade spacecraft performance, increase drag, raise charging risk, disrupt comms, or elevate radiation exposure.

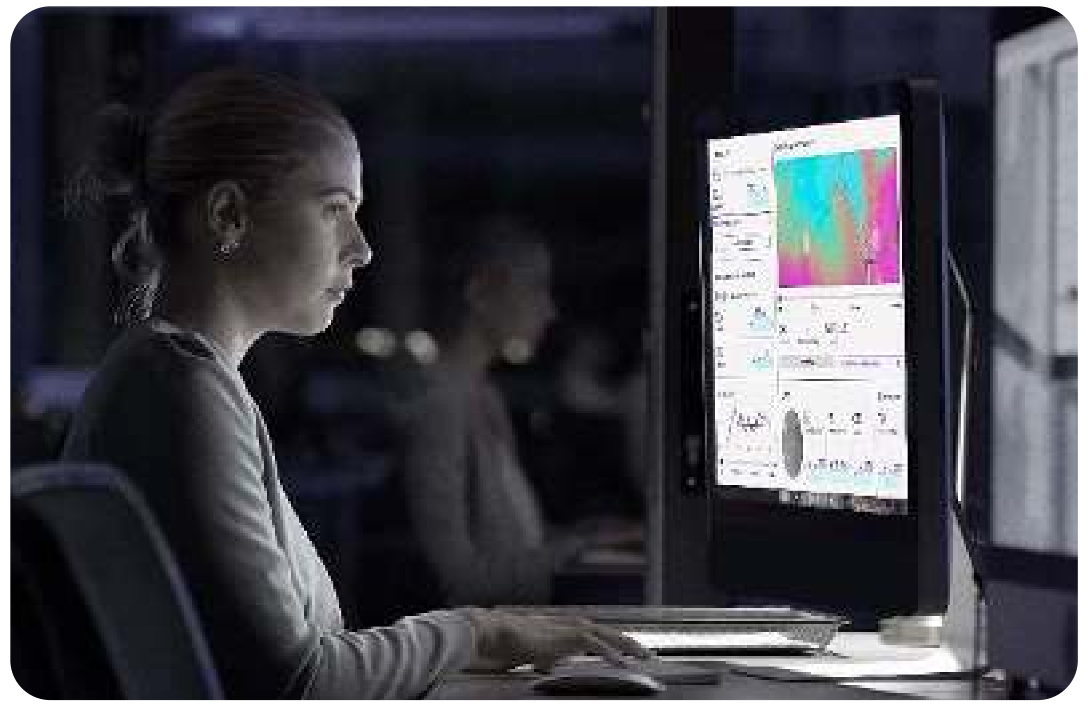
Constellation

Real-time, multi-point coverage of polar cusp and SAA

Moon orbiter and surface charge & dust monitoring

Platform

Mid-term model with 200% accuracy over current solutions, customizable alerts, APIs



Why now? ↓

Legacy infrastructure is no longer sufficient: short warning windows, no localization, fragmented datasets

- ⚠ Operational POES satellites: NOAA-15 (1998), NOAA-19 (2009) — decades old
- ⚠ METOP-A (2012) decommissioned in 2021; B and C are aging, key instruments already offline
- ⚠ NASA TRACERS (2025): low-energy only; limited downlinks — model input, not nowcasting
- ⚠ Main SW data still comes from ACE (L1, launched 1997)
- ⚠ Frequent gaps in coverage — same with other L1 missions

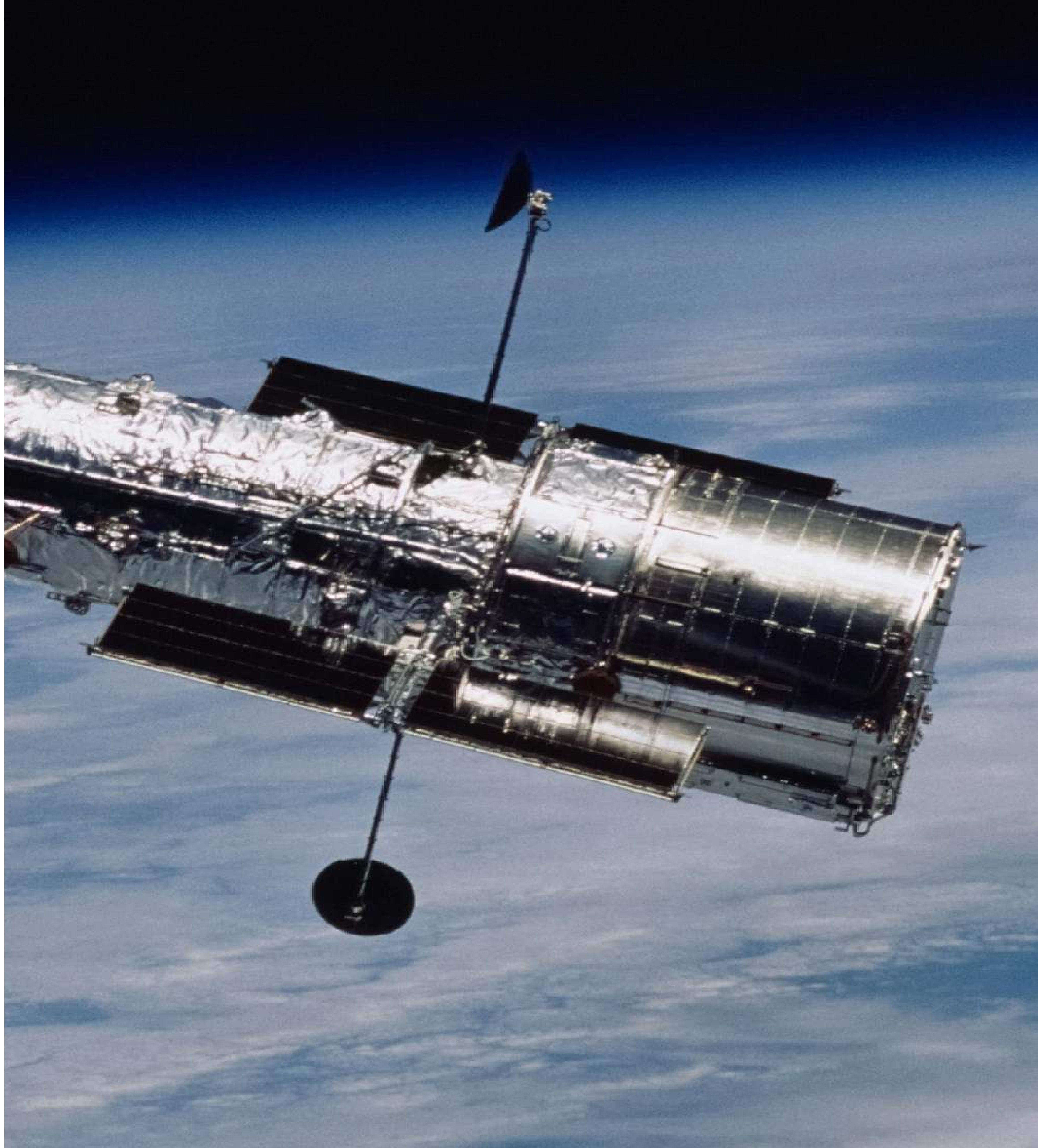
Mission Space Enables Orbital Infrastructure ↓

$15.9B+ committed or budgeted across Orbital Data Centers, Commercial Stations, Lunar Systems, and ISAM — before compute capex.

⚠ Shared exposure: radiation, charging, drag variability, comms disruption.

Operational effect: resets, propellant loss, degraded hardware life, lost operating windows.

As orbital infrastructure scales, environmental intelligence becomes a required control layer.



Real-time + Short & Long Term Forecasts Platform ↓

Mission Space's platform provides localized, tailored alerts so operators can:

- Protect spacecraft electronics: switch to safer modes, pause sensitive payloads, delay firmware uploads
- Plan maneuvers and conjunction screening using predicted LEO density spikes
- Manage charging risk with configuration and attitude changes
- Schedule comms, downlinks, and polar operations outside disruption windows, reroute or adjust altitude on polar tracks
- Moon/Mars: time EVAs and critical actions around SEP/ radiation peaks, protect electronics and crews with shielding + scheduling

GTM ↓

SCALING LOGIC

Launches build the data layer. The data layer improves forecast reliability. Reliability unlocks larger contracts. Larger contracts drive ARR.

2026–2027

- Early constellation
- <10 live sensors
- Satellite operators and structured pilots
- ~$7M subscription run-rate + pilots

2028–2029

- Reliability threshold crossed
- Up to 20 live sensors
- Repeatable operational decisions
- Contract expansion across scope, seats, and geographies
- Insurance and infrastructure begin activating
- ~$21M subscription run-rate + contracts

2031+ base case:

- 16 launches / 46 live sensor sets
- ~100 paying subscription clients
- ~$30k MRR per client
- ~$50M subscription run-rate
- Institutional-grade forecasting
- Multi-year enterprise contracts
- Portfolio-level licensing

70%+ OF REVENUE FROM SUBSCRIPTIONS

Financial Outlook

Space Weather Platform ($500MM ARR)

2030+

Combine satellite, lunar, and Martian data into a unified commercial network serving government, defense, and new-space operators.

- Global Expansion
- Multi-Planetary Data Network
- New space players

+ the Moon & Mars

($10MM ARR)

2027–2028

Government Partnerships & Commercial Integration

- NASA, NOAA, and DoD contracts
- Orbital Data Centers
- Data for commercial missions and ML
- Equip commercial missions with our instruments

24 sats

Filling the Gaps ($400k ARR)

2025–2026

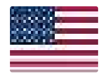
Deployment, Validation & Early Commercialization

- Launched payloads
- Data Platform Launch
- First customers

3 sats

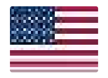
Leadership →

MARY GLAZ
CEO & CO-FOUNDER



Aerospace grad, Serial Entrepreneur, Holder of both an EB1 (green card for outstanding talents) and a Global Talent UK visa,
10 years experience in deep tech business,
Private Pilot

LISA VALENCIA
CTO

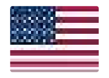


Project Manager, Systems Engineer, and Electrical Engineer.
She worked at NASA for 35 years as a project manager for the Autonomous Flight Termination System, AFTS, in the Engineering Directorate at NASA's Kennedy Space Center

ALEX SHIROBOKOV
COO & CO-FOUNDER

MsC in Ecomomics, Serial Entrepreneur, ex-EY (Strategy consulting, including Aerospace sector), co-founder of CPM software company (10M+ ARR),
Private Pilot

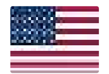
EKATERINA LOMAKINA
HEAD OF ML DEP



PhD in Machine Learning,
ETH Zurich.
Over 30 works in peer-reviewed international journals and conferences.
10+ years of industry experience developing statistical models and production-scale AI models, including 7+ years at Google, with 4+ years at Google

Advisor network →

TOM MARROTA
GR ADVISOR

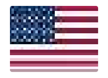


CEO and Founder of The Spaceport Company. Served the United States as a diplomat in Europe, Africa, and Iraq, helped write spaceport regulations for the FAA, and helped set up Astra's first Florida launch pad in record time. The Spaceport Company holds two active DOD contracts, has launched five rockets at sea, and owns a specialized launch pad vessel.

JEAN DIEDERICH
GR ADVISOR

30+ years experience in the Financial Sector & Regulation; Public Sector- (Local Administrations & European Institutions).
Program- and Project Management

ENRICO CAMPOREALE
ADVISOR, ML FOR SPACE
EX-NOAA



Research Scientist, University of Colorado Boulder.
Co-PI of NASA Center of Excellence SWORD.
PI of "Ensemble Learning for Accurate and Reliable Uncertainty Quantification".
PI of "Probabilistic forecast of Dst index for thermospheric models"
Co-PI of "Global Evolution and Local Dynamics of the Kinetic Solar Wind".
Chair of ML-Helio conference

CARL SCHNEIDER
SCIENTIFIC CONSULTANT

SnT UL
PhD in Astrophysics
20+ years of experience in physics, computer science, artificial Intelligence
Over 30 works in peer-reviewed international journals and conferences

MISSION SPACE

NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

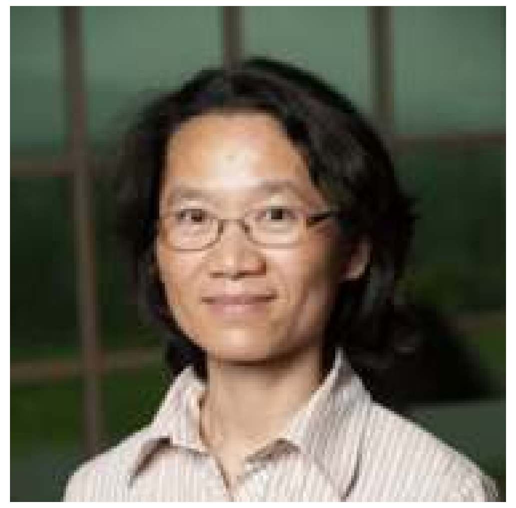
→

MARILLIA SAMARA
RESEARCH AST,
FIELDS & PARTICLES

Research astrophysicist at NASA's Geospace Physics Laboratory. She specializes in ionospheric electrodynamics and ionosphere–magnetosphere coupling, utilizing both suborbital and orbital particle and wave instruments.

ROBERT G. MICHELL
RESEARCH AST,
FIELDS & PARTICLES

30+ years experience in the Financial Sector & Regulation; Public Sector- (Local Administrations & European Institutions). Program- and Project Management



LI-JEN CHEN
RESEARCH AST,
FIELDS & PARTICLES

Currently serves on the MMS and TRACERS missions to advance understanding of magnetic reconnection and its multi-scale impact on plasma heating, acceleration, and planetary magnetosphere dynamics.

Traction: Customer, and Contract Progress

Hardware and software development ▪ government contracts ▪ MoUs and LOIs

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CEO Mary Glaz

March 2026

Government & Institutional Traction

Successful demos. Active engagement. Contracts to be sign in Q2.

DoW: EM, JCO, and Golden Dome
- Active engagement and 1:1s
- Confirmed interest

NOAA / Office of Space Commerce
- $2 M contract Phase I
- Supporting Letter

NASA / Lunar Mission
- MOU with Zeno Power
- Supporting Letter from NASA Engineering Safety team
- PRISM proposal Phase II

LSA / ESA
- LuxIMPULSE $2.5 M contract
- ESA / subcontractors

First Customers & MOUs

CONTEC

Exclusive reseller for Korea

STAR CATCHER

Starcloud

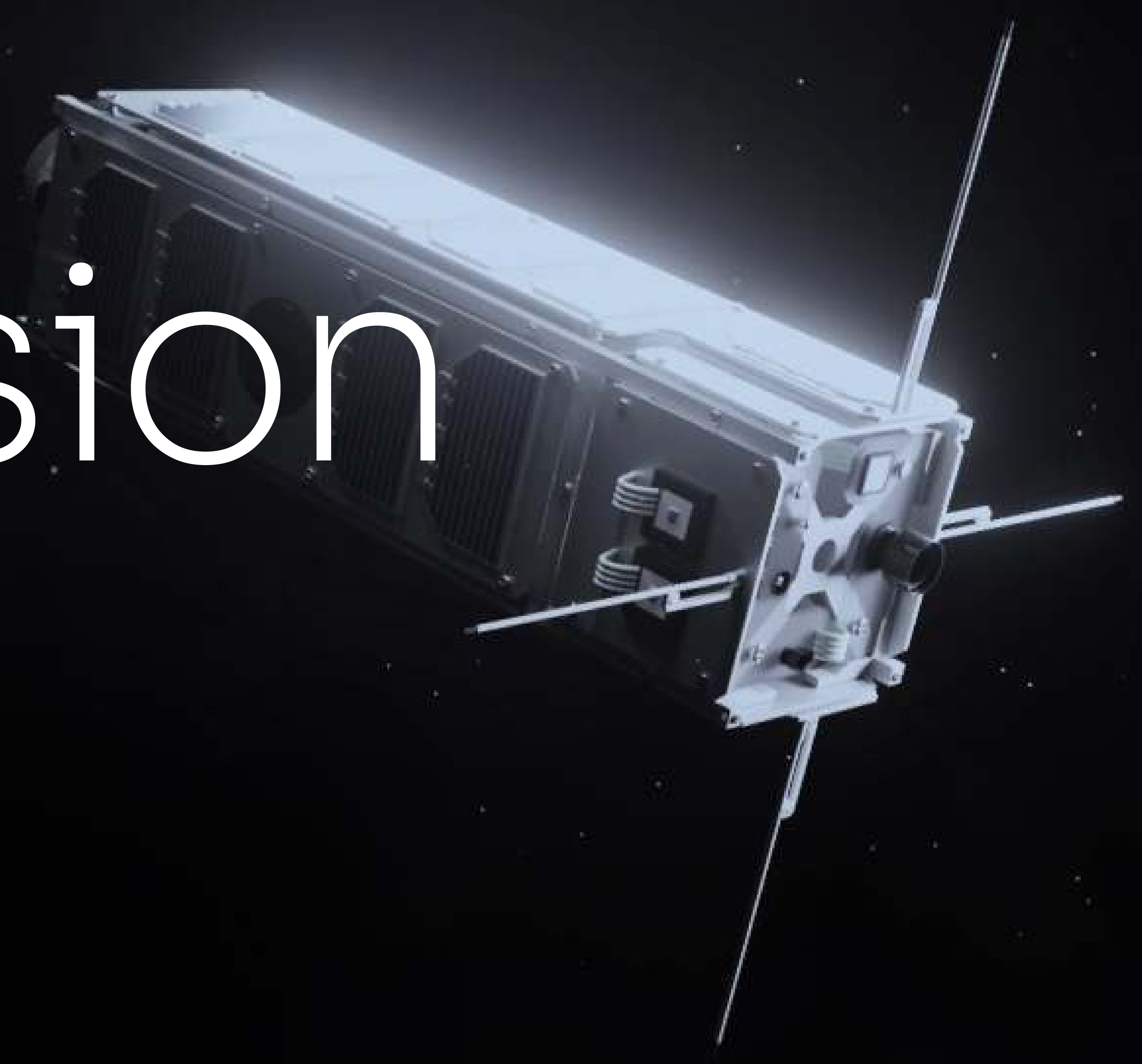
VOYAGER

LEOLABS

kayhan. space

20+ LOIs & MOU

Product and Mission Updates



Hardware, software, and missions across LEO and the Moon

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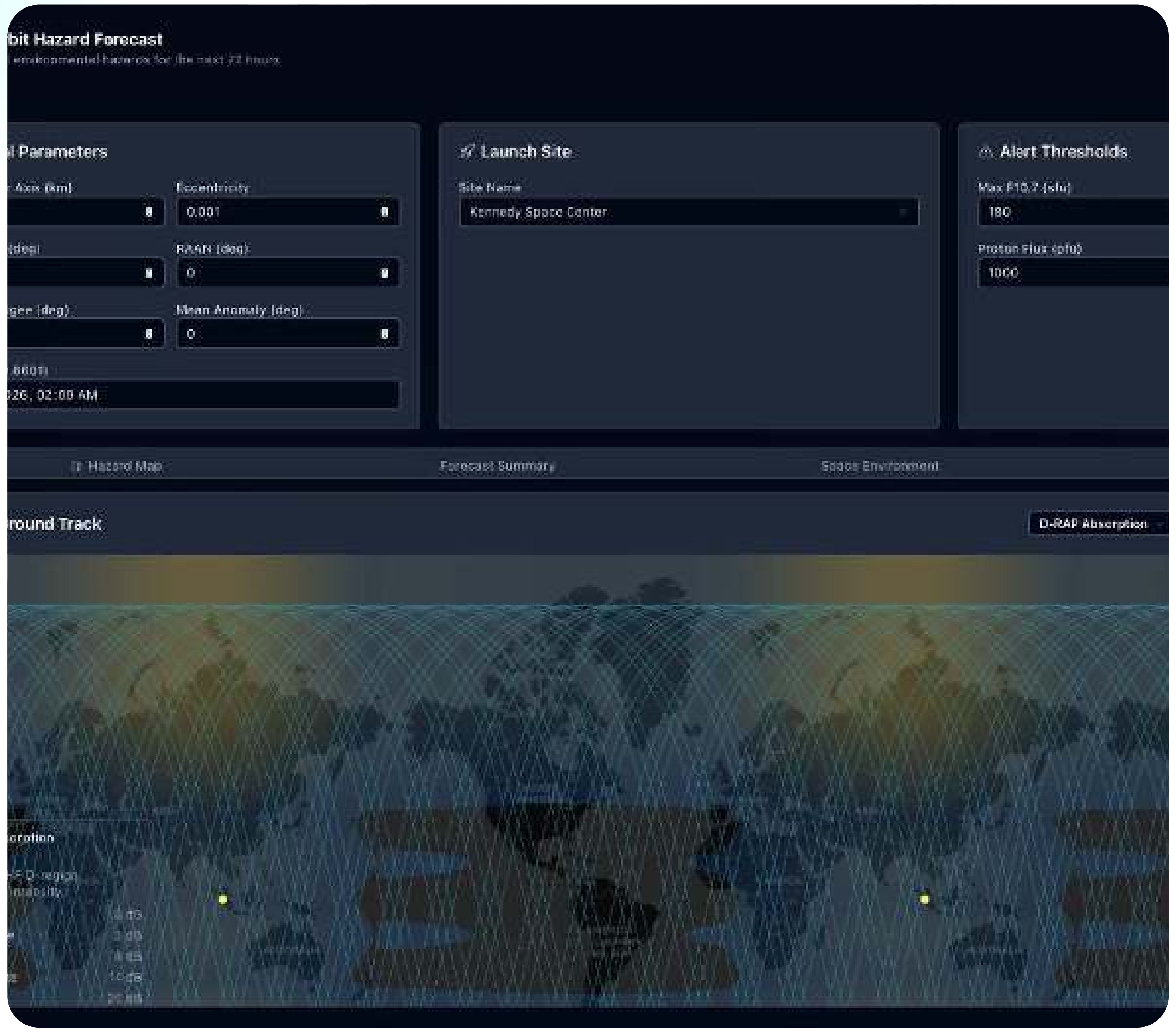
CEO Mary Glaz

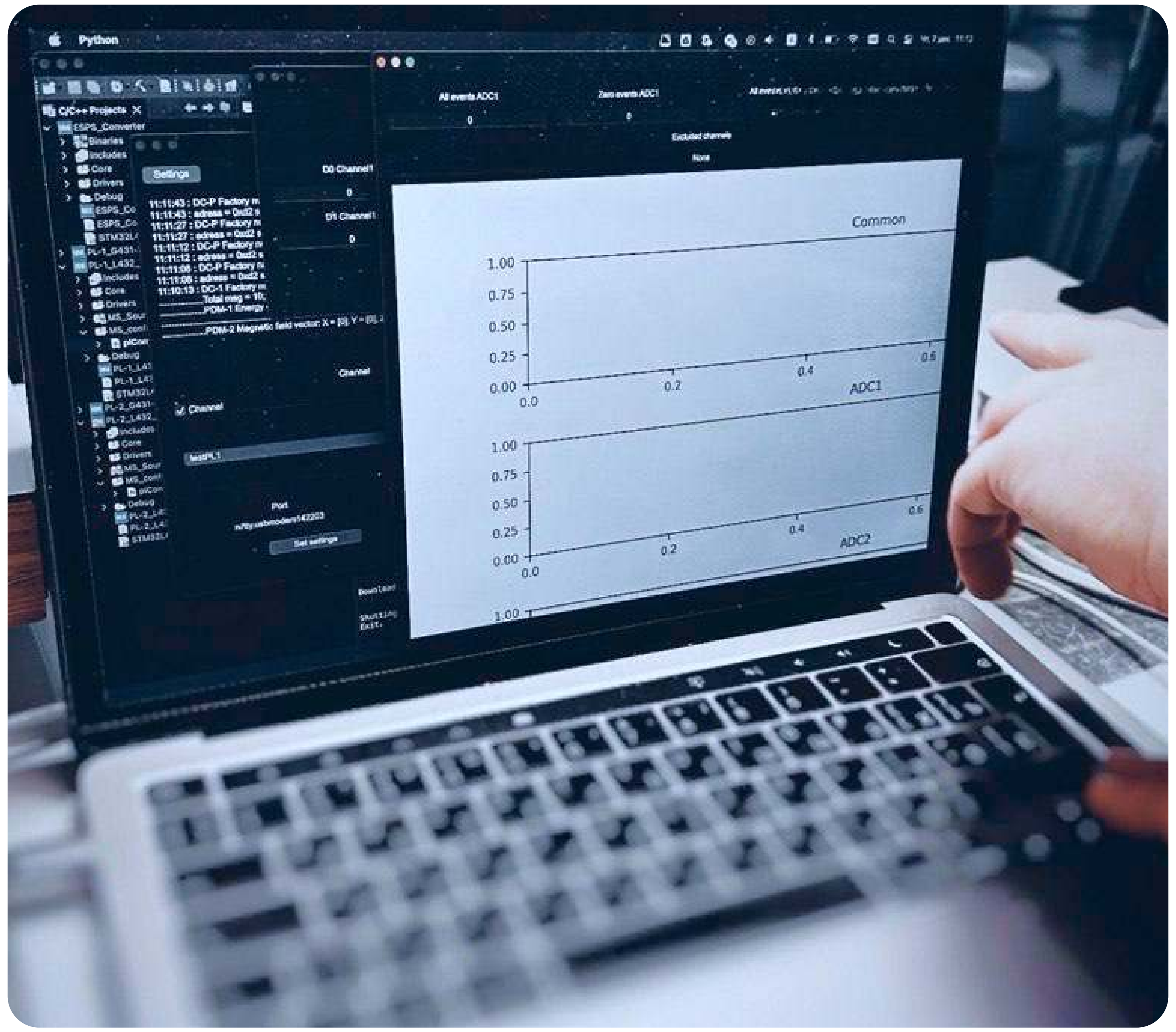
Jan 2026

Software: Platform & API

We combine open-source data with measurements from our own orbiting sensors, feeding them into proprietary ML to deliver highly accurate, granular, and localized insights.

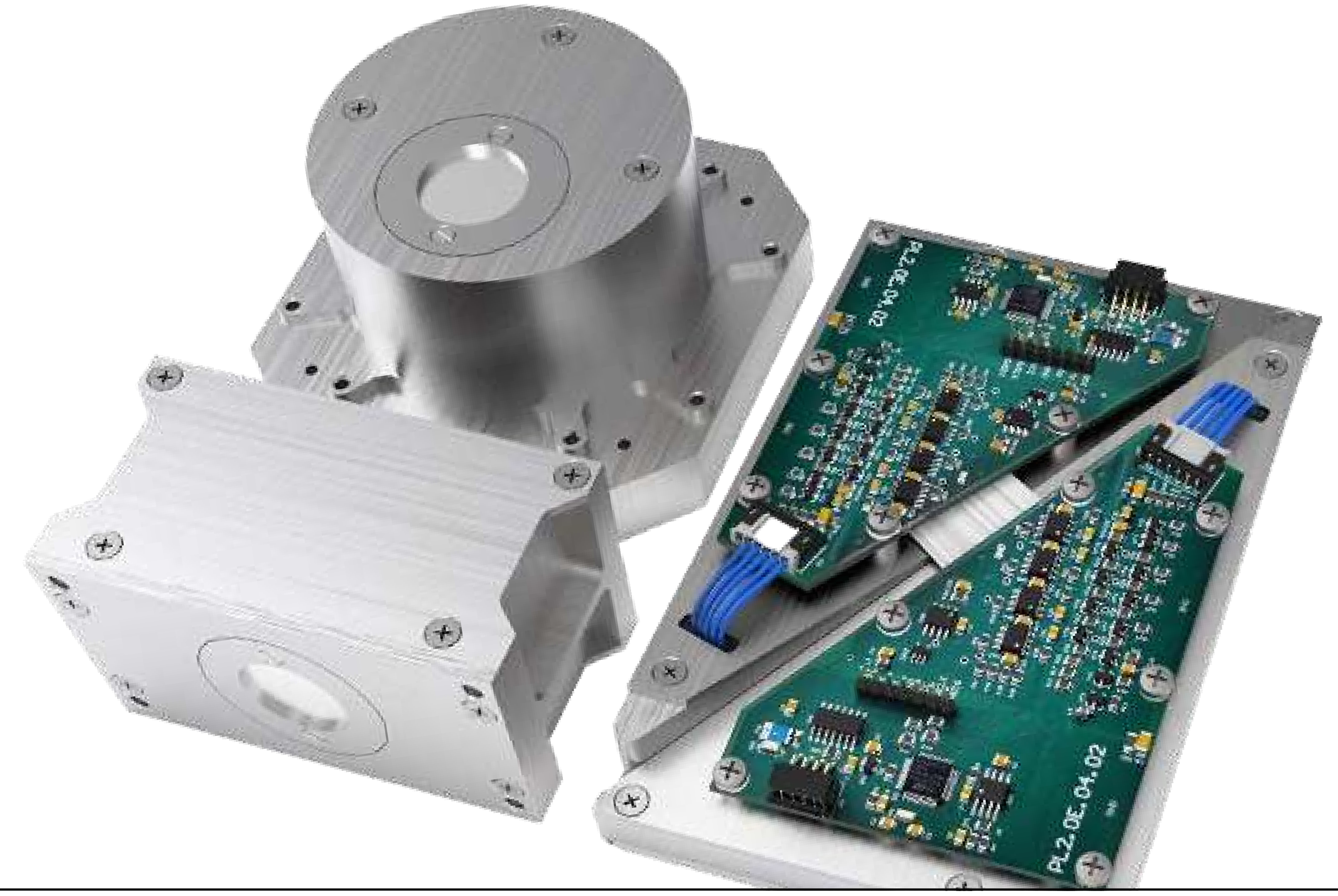
Our ultra-compact, low-power hardware continuously monitors conditions in orbit, while our forecasting model integrates this sensor data with other factors affecting the thermospheric state to provide precise, high-resolution predictions.





Moat: Specialized Space Weather Payload

Mission Space's ZOHAR Payload Wins 2025 Global Tech Award in Space Technology



Why ZOHAR is Superior:

COST-EFFECTIVE:
30 times cheaper than leading suppliers

SCALABLE DESIGN:
Engineered for mass production and cost efficiency

HIGH PERFORMANCE:
Capable of up to 1,000 measurements per second, capturing 15 scientific parameters and up to 100 technical ones

ENERGY EFFICIENT:
Consumes less than 1 WATT, enabling the use of more affordable satellite buses

ZOHAR is equipped with two advanced sensors

- Universal Semiconductor Spectrometer (1/4U
- Cherenkov Detector (1/2U)

Capabilities

- Measures fluxes of charged particles
- Assesses ionosphere disturbance levels
- Analyzes the geomagnetic environment
- Collects geophysical data

LEO: Pathfinder Mission ↓

ZOHAR – TRL 9

Proprietary space weather sensors

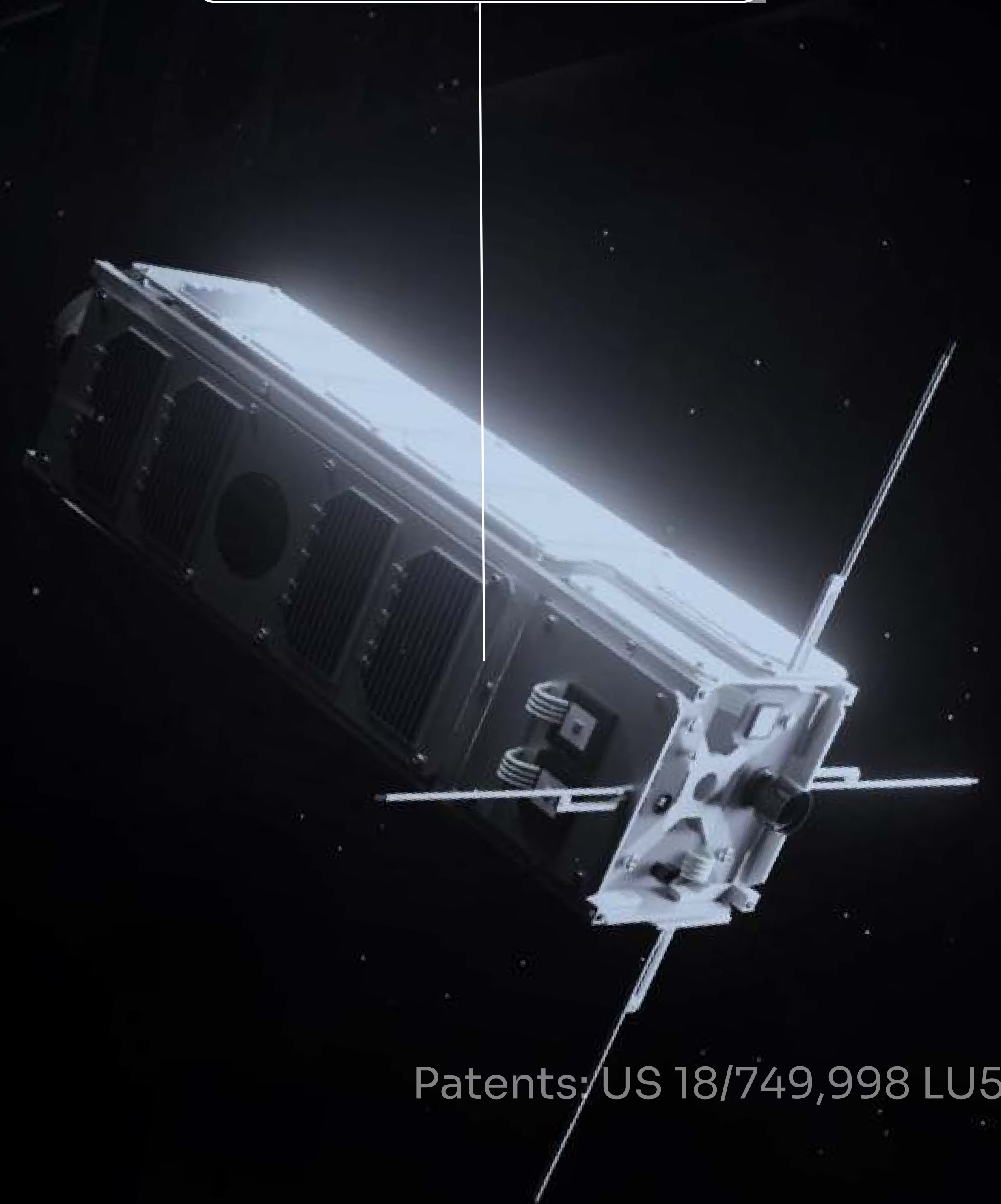
» 1y+ of flight heritage

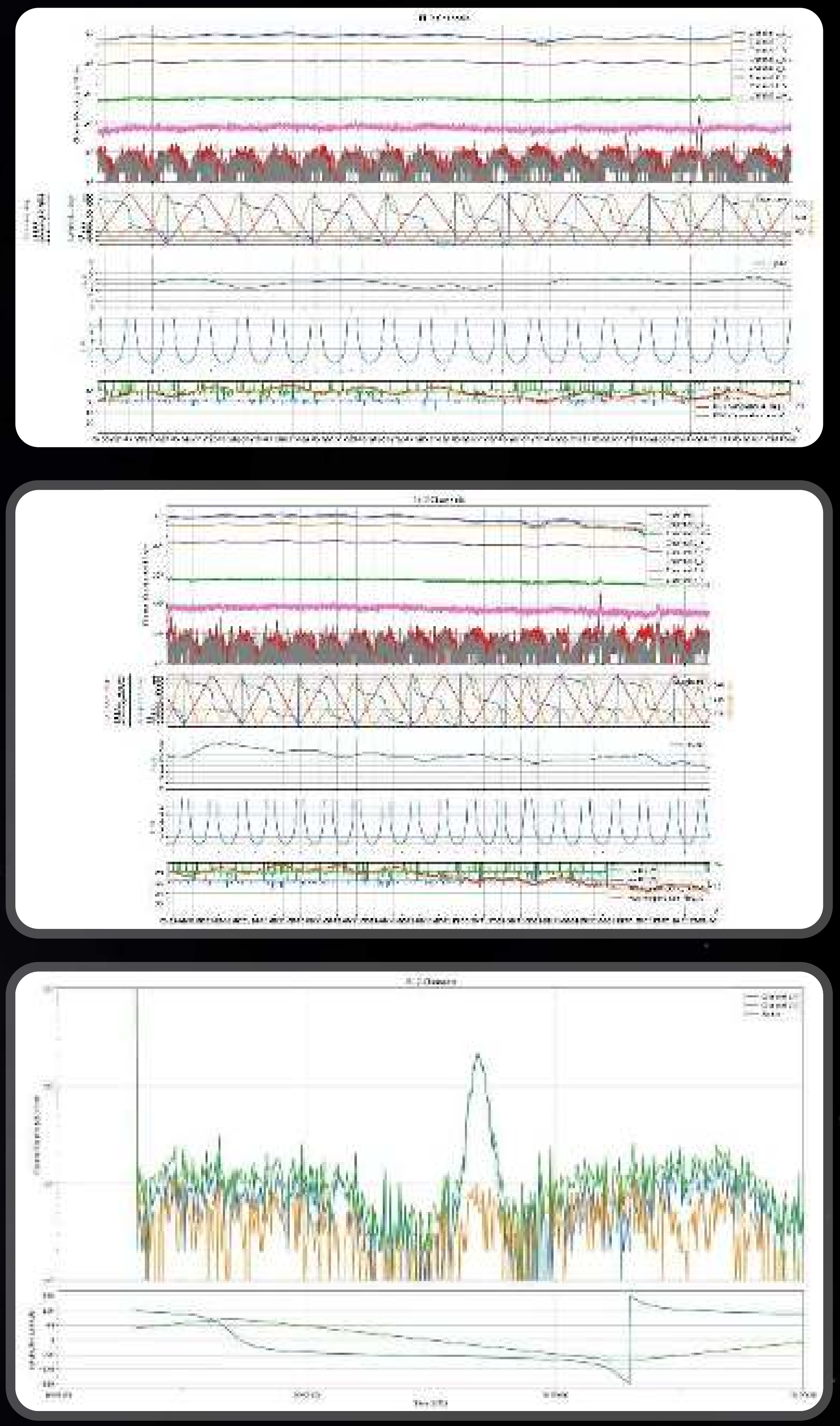
- ✓ Measures fluxes of charged particles
- ✓ Assesses ionosphere disturbance levels
- ✓ Analyzes the geomagnetic environment
- ✓ Collects geophysical data

High Performance:

- ✓ 1,000 measurements per second
- ✓ Capturing 15 scientific parameters and up to 100 technical ones

Mission Space's ZOHAR Payload Wins 2025 Global Tech Award in Space Technology





IP

Patents: US 18/749,998 LU507558 for Space Weather Forecasting

2026-2027 Missions ↓

MANIFESTED:

Three additional payloads with integrated accelerometers for STM-neutral density mapping: Starcloud, Rogue Space, Hex20

THE ADVANTAGES ARE:

- **A new generation of payloads**
  A new generation of payloads, developed and refined based on the experience from the pathfinder mission, will deliver more informative and accurate results, enhancing our understanding of the near-Earth environment.
- **We will increase the number of simultaneous measurement points**
  With upcoming launches, we will increase the number of simultaneous measurement points, enabling better localization of thermosphere–ionosphere coupling effects.
- **Integration of new 9-axis sensors**
  Integration of new 9-axis sensors will support STM-related (Space Traffic Management) tasks with improved targeting capabilities.
- **A greater number of measurement points**
  will provide higher accuracy, improved spatial and temporal resolution, and reduced latency in acquiring new data.
- **We will also explore and test new concepts and designs**
  fostering further advancement of both our hardware and software.

Pipeline ↓

PL-3 unit for surface charge monitoring.

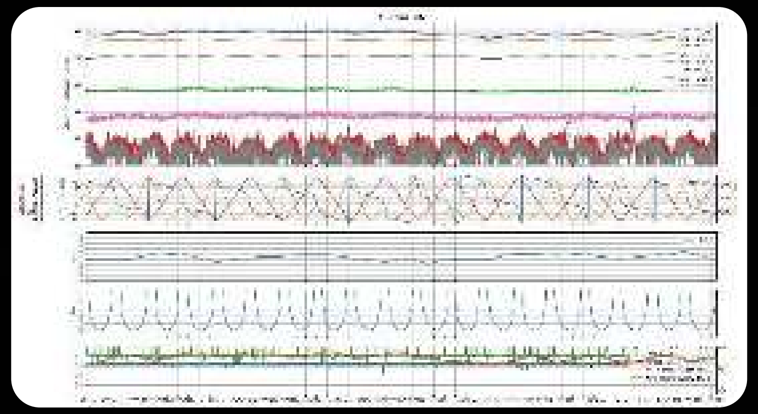
PL-4 – Solar X-ray Spectrometer

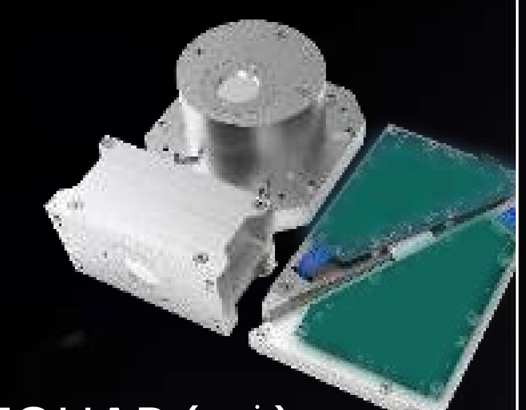
PL-5 – X-ray and Gamma-ray Spectrometer

The next launches are scheduled for Q2 2026 and Q4 2026.

Lunar Surface & Orbital Roadmap

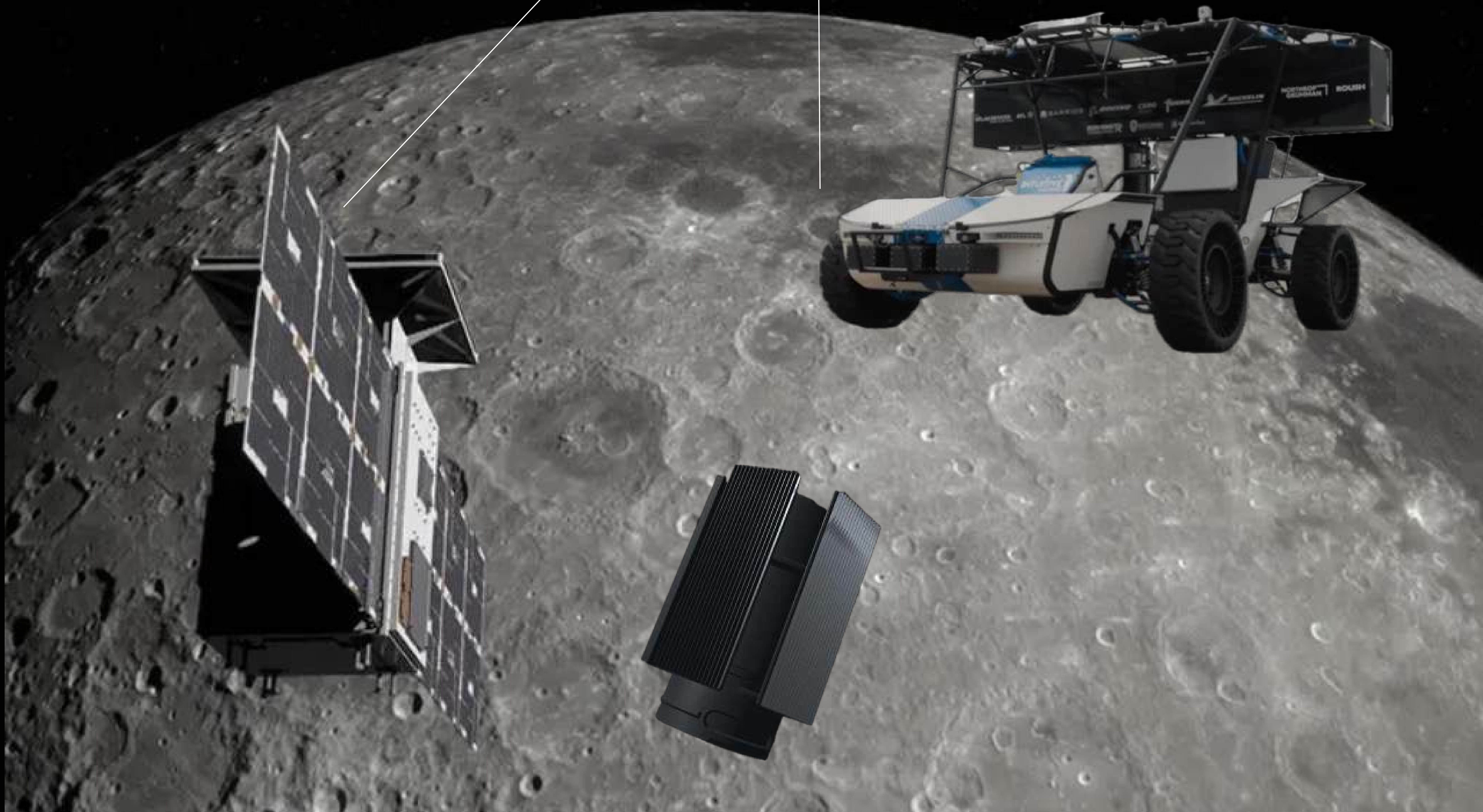
Enabling surface-relevant environmental data for robotic and human lunar missions.





ZOHAR (זֹהַר)

Designed for lunar night survival

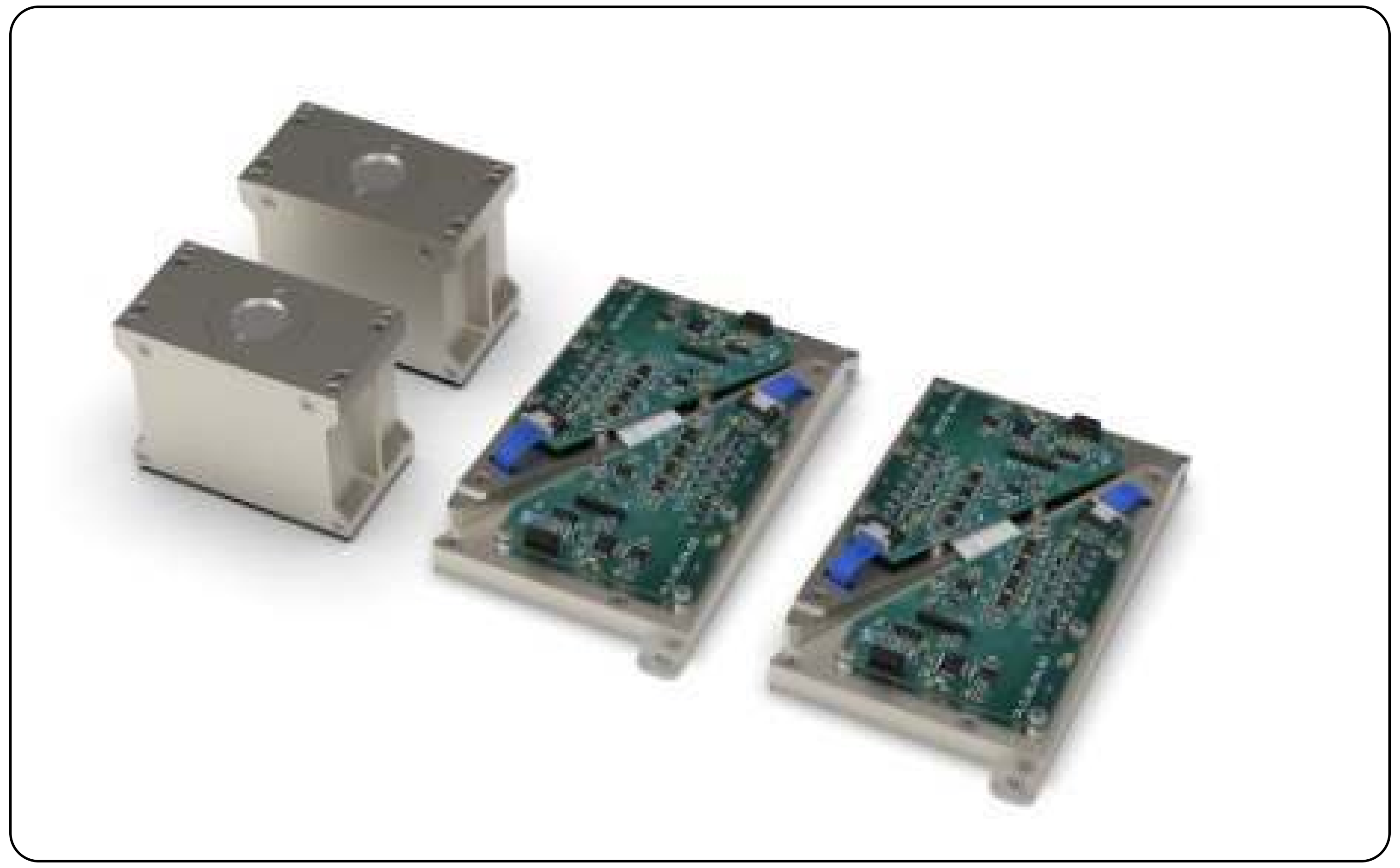


Planned for 2028 & 2029

- **Lunar orbiter payload**
  Radiation and plasma environment monitoring→ orbital context for surface conditions
- **Lunar rover / lander payloads**
  Dust, surface charging, and radiation measurements → operational data where systems actually operate

Proposed Sets Of Instruments

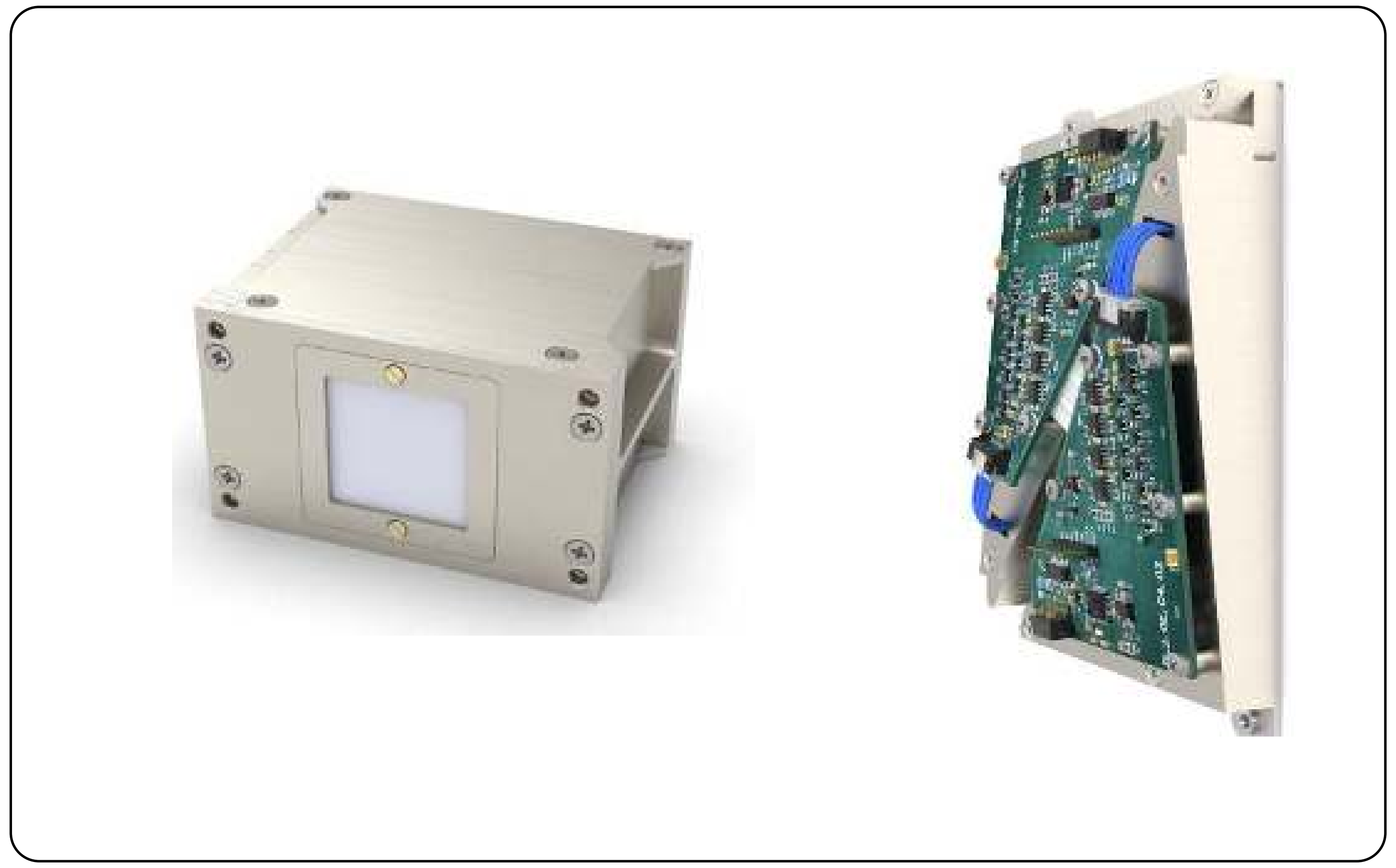
Orbiter set:



- PL-1f, 2 x units (Zenith- and Nadir-oriented)
- PL-2, 2 x units coaxial to PL-1

Mass: <2kg

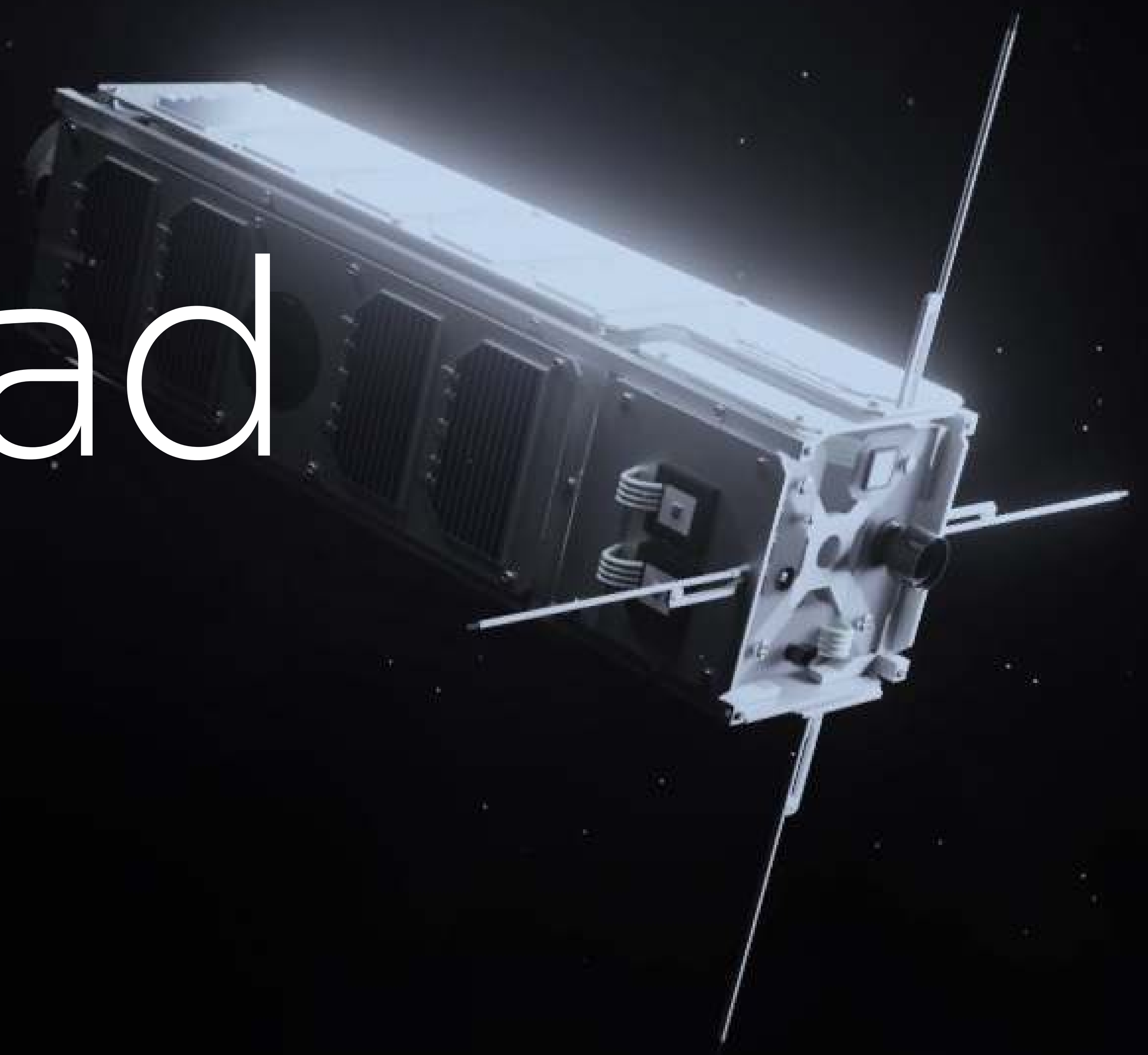
Lander set:



- PL-1m unit (Looking sideways)
- PL-2 unit

Mass: <1kg

Hardware | Payload Specs



Payload Specs and R&D Timeline

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Jan 2026

Payload Specifications ↓

Parameters	PL-1b	PL-1f	PL-1g	PL-2
Dimension l x w x h, mm	85 x 50 x 50	85 x 50 x 70	95 x 95 x 55	147 x 95 x 30
Mass, no more than, kg	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
Power consumption, W	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Charged particles ranges, MeV: electrons protons	0.1 ... 5 1 ... 120	0.1 ... 10 1 ... 250	0.1 ... 5 1 ... 120	> 10 > 450
Data produced, MiB/day *	1...70	1...75	1...70	0.5...50
FoV, °	30...65	25...50	30...65	Omni
Information interface	Under the agreement with the developer of the spacecraft Options available: UART, RS232, RS422, RS485, CAN			

- 1 × PL-1f, PL-1b, or PL-1g unit for baseline measurements of medium-energy charged particles
- 11 × PL-2 unit for baseline measurements of high-energy charged particles (cosmic rays)

Payload Specifications ↓

Parameters	PL-1f	PL-1m	PL-2	PL-3m
Dimension l x w x h, mm	85 x 50 x 70	85 x 50 x 75	147 x 95 x 30	85 x 50 x 60**
Mass, no more than, kg	<0.6	<0.6	<0.7	< 1**
Power consumption, W	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1.5**
Charged particles ranges, MeV: electrons protons	0.1 ... 10 1... 250	0.1 ... 10 1 ... 250	>5 >450	Collected excess charge; Induced potential; Dust density
Data produced, MiB/day *	1...75	10...250	1...70	1...50
FoV, °	25...50	90...110	Omni	Hemisphere
Delivery time, m	3	5**	3	Next slides**

- Auxiliary parameters: 9-axis sensor*
- PL-1: Silicon telescope; PL-2:Cherenkov detector; PL-3m: Flat Langmuir probe + Capacitance sensor

AIT, Preparatory Works ↓

Risk Factor Scheduling and execution of tests:	Likelihood (L)	Impact (I)	Risk Level (L × I)	Notes and Mitigations
- Vibration testing	Low	Medium	Low-Moderate (4)	Immediately available; limited updates from the flight-proven unit
- Thermal vacuum cycling	Low	Medium	Low-Moderate (4)	Essential for space qualification
- EMI/EMC testing	Low	Medium	Low-Moderate (4)	Compliance critical
- Facility availability	Low	Medium	Low-Moderate (4)	Available in Europe and USA; schedule early

Radiation-Hardening Redesign (BG3: Orbiter Set)

Module	Description	Duration, month	Cost,$k*
Power	Existing rad-tolerant architecture based on industrial components.	1	15
Analog (Amplification)	A few components should be replaced.	3	25
Digital (Control)	MCU, external ADCs/DACs when necessary, a few more components to check. Memory: less volume or price increase. Algorithmic and software solutions to apply.	6	420
Interface	Several proven solutions (chips) available for purchase.	1	15
Multi-Pixel Signal Processing	Based on VMM3a ASIC, rad-tolerant scheme.	3	25

* Including additional cost for manufacturing of 2x PL-1f + 2x PL-2 FMs in rad-tolerant design

Current design has enough margin for future changes, taking into account a 15% margin of error.

Surface Charge Monitor Unit Development (BG4)

Phase	Description	Duration, month	Cost,$k*
Lab Testing and Development	▪ Development and manufacturing of parts, auxiliary components, tooling, and test equipment ▪ Assembly and functional tests of prototypes ▪ Design updates, modelling and simulation if needed	8	<500
Manufacturing, Integration and System Level Prototyping	▪ Document updates including interface control, design requirements and protocols ▪ Engineering model manufacturing and assembly ▪ Comprehensive system testing in controlled laboratory settings ▪ Performance tests	6	140
Environmental Qualification, Calibration	▪ Vibration testing ▪ Thermal vacuum cycling ▪ Electromagnetic interference/compatibility (EMI/EMC) testing ▪ Magnetic Characterization	6	~550
Validation and Flight Readiness Preparation	▪ Final documentation completion ▪ Validation and certification ▪ Flight Readiness Review (as necessary)	4	30

Current state: TRL 3 for PL-3, TRL 2 for PL-3m

Data Benchmarking & Validation

Benchmarking the incoming data involves a systematic approach to ensure accuracy and reliability by comparing measurements against established sources and reference instruments.

This process will be carried out at multiple stages and through various methods:

Data Benchmarking

1. Pre-Flight Cross-Calibration
Align baseline accuracy via controlled ground testing and comparison with reference instruments.

2. In-Flight Cross-Comparison
Continuously validate sensor performance using real-time data from co-located or simultaneous missions.

3. Third-Party Data Benchmarking
Verify consistency by correlating results with established external datasets during known solar or geomagnetic events.

VALIDATION METHODS

Both direct and indirect approaches will be employed to validate and compare our data with other available sources.

Direct methods involve side-by-side measurements or direct overlap with reference instruments, while indirect methods may include modeling, statistical analysis, or comparison with published datasets.

This multi-layered benchmarking strategy ensures that our data is rigorously validated, providing confidence in its scientific value and reliability for further analysis.

Lunar Set ↓

Comparison: PL-1 vs. LRO CRaTER

THE ADVANTAGES ARE:

Sensor architecture:

CRaTER uses three silicon sensor pairs with tissue-equivalent absorbers.
PL-1 employs similar sensors from the same manufacturer.

Measurement goals:

CRaTER focuses on dosimetry and albedo/incident particle balance.
PL-1 captures multi-band spectra and derives TID and LET as secondary parameters.

Configuration:

CRaTER offers a fixed design.
PL-1 provides modular flexibility for mission-specific measurements.

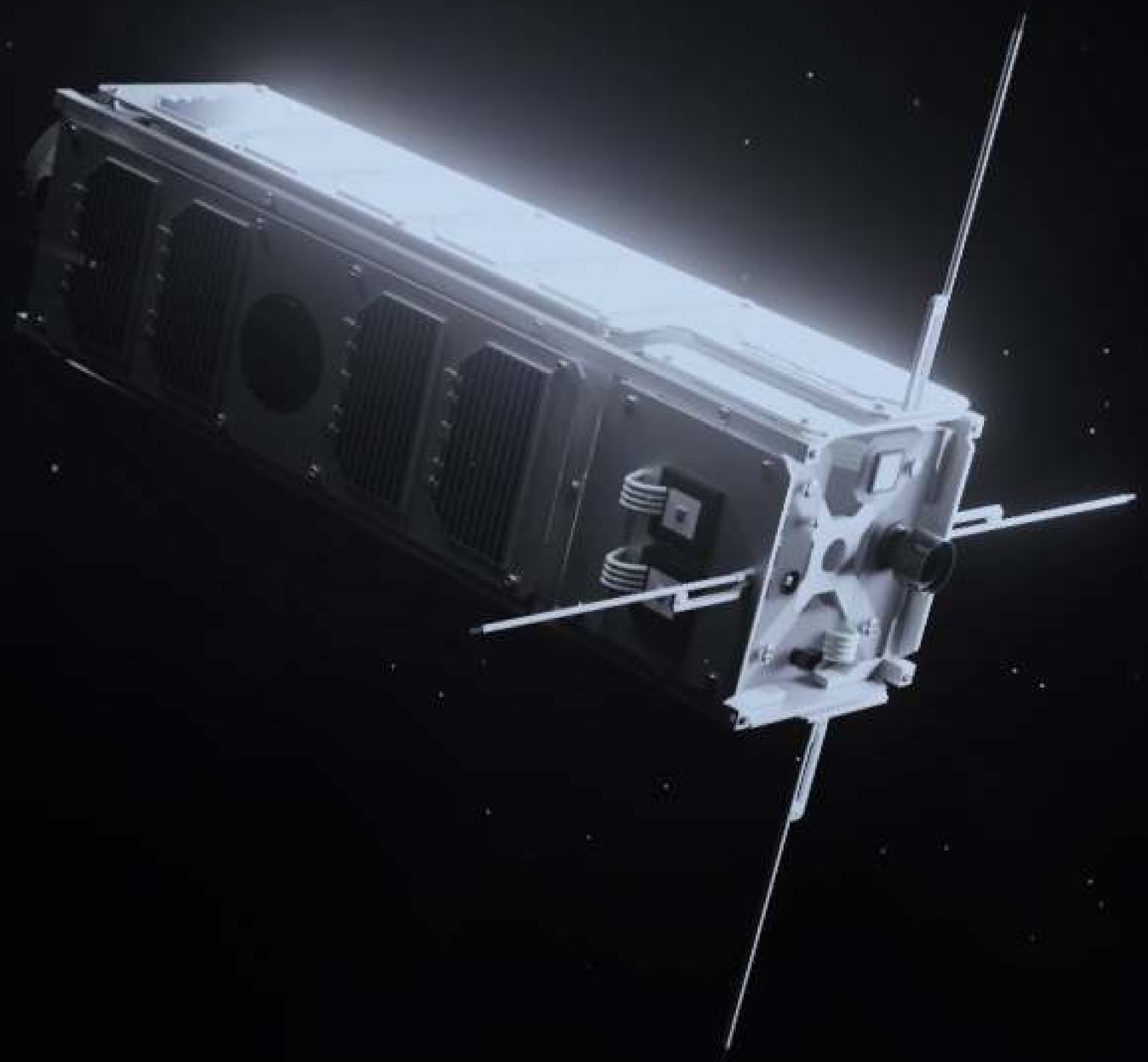
High-energy extension:

PL-2 (Cherenkov detector) features a larger sensitive area and FOV, dedicated to cosmic rays and SEPs using a different detection principle.

Efficiency:

PL-1/PL-2 are lighter, lower-cost, and more adaptable in operation.

Appendix



Additional Materials: Contract Landscape & References

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CEO Mary Glaz

Jan 2026

Space Weather Contract Landscape — US & EU

SPACE WEATHER IS FUNDED END-TO-END: HARDWARE → OPS → GROUND → DATA → FORECASTING, ACROSS CIVILIAN AND DEFENSE BUYERS.

NOAA / NASA (L1 Series)

- Space Weather Next (L1): hardware + spacecraft

~340 M USD (BAE bus + SwRI + APL instruments)

- Mission operations (SWOMS IDIQ)

~396 M USD, 2026–2036

- Data & models

Commercial data buys (e.g. Spire 11.1 M USD) + ongoing NASA / DoD grants

- NOAA/ Office of Space Commerce

New 50 B USD commercial data buyout

Operational / Commercial Data Buys

- Spire Global — 11.1 M USD NOAA IDIQ task order (GNSS-RO data feeding upper-atmosphere & ionosphere models)
- USSF commercial weather contracts with ionospheric / environment data requirements
- Muon Space – Space Systems Command (USSF)

$44.6 M Phase III SBIR for a space-based environmental monitoring constellation prototype, dual-use weather & monitoring mission

EU / ESA

- Horizon Europe – Space

Space weather embedded in SSA, space environment, critical tech calls (~1.6 B EUR total space R&I envelope)

- ESA Space Safety Programme

Dedicated funding for instruments, models, services

Business Model : Data + Forecasts Platform ↓

Space Weather Data + Forecasts

LEO

Revenue Sources:

- Government data buys + contracts: operational datasets + mission support (DoD, NOAA, NASA, ESA)
- Data licensing + Subscriptions: historical datasets + anomaly attribution packs + model inputs (bulk / enterprise)

Contracts first → recurring subscriptions

≈$10M in 2027

(enabling the first commercial Lunar Space Weather Intelligence Network)

Benchmarking from Existing Data Markets

- $59.3M IDIQ for NOAA commercial data buys (RODB-2) that explicitly includes ionospheric products used for space weather applications
- $26.1M contract to build two next-generation space-weather magnetometers (L1 Series, SW Next)
- $230.6M for NOAA Space Weather Next L1 Series (delivery order via NASA, awarded to BAE)

KEY DRIVERS:

First direct, high-cadence particle spectra in the orbits — critical for orbital data centers.

- ✓ 300,000+ satellites expected by 2035 plus orbital data centers
- ✓ Government data buys already exist for operational datasets

Business Model : Data + Forecasts Platform ↓

Space Weather Data + Forecasts

Cislunar Operations

Revenue Sources:

- Licensing data to NASA, ESA, and private developers.
- Subscriptions for lunar orbit and surface analytics supporting habitat design, rover mobility, and surface risk prediction.

Benchmarking from Existing Data Markets

▪ NASA's Firefly Aerospace CLPS contract included a $10M payment for lunar surface data delivery, proving strong market demand.
▪ Lunar Environment Heliospheric Instrument Suite) receive $3–5M per instrumentunder NASA payload funding.
$16.2M TSIS-1 mission operations + data processing contract with $17.4M follow-on

Contracts first → recurring subscriptions

≈$60M in 2029

(enabling the first commercial Lunar Space Weather Intelligence Network))

KEY DRIVERS:

First direct surface dust and charge data — critical for landers, habitats, and lunar base design.

- ✓ Integration with lunar landers and rovers
- ✓ Data sales for lunar surface modeling and mission risk mitigation
- ✓ Essential for Artemis Base Camp and lunar infrastructure design

Loses Attributed to Space Weather ↓

- Aviation reroutes and cancellations

~ $3.8M / year

~500,000 per diverted polar flight
United diverted 26 flights over several days during January 2005

- Satellites and constellations

~ $500m / year

~$50M sunk cost for Starlink single event only; lost of $640 million ADEOS-2 spacecraft

- Farming: GNSS degradation

~ $1B / year

>$500M in losses in May 2024

- Power grids: Grid currents

~ $1T / year

$0.6–2.6 trillion for a severe scenario

≈$16B in 2030

(Annualized expected loss)

KEY DRIVERS:

Data is fragmented or not shared; Latency and gaps; Inconsistent formats and semantics

- ✓ Short warning windows
- ✓ Decisions made with partial visibility
- ✓ Prediction models fail because no data available

Why now? ↓

Current systems are outdated or inadequate

Operators rely on delayed, global-scale data that lacks precision for specific orbital paths, flight routes, or grid locations.

Operational decisions are made in the dark

Satellite operators, airlines, and grid managers can't anticipate geomagnetic disturbances or radiation spikes in time to act—resulting in unplanned downtime, reroutes, or damage.

Financial and safety risks remain high

Without localized, real-time space weather intelligence, industries face continued losses from communication blackouts, navigation errors, and hardware failures.

No predictive capability at tactical level

Current models offer broad forecasts but not actionable insights (e.g., "X storm will hit this satellite orbit in 6 hours"). There's no equivalent to a radar or weather map tailored to orbital operations.

Lunar environment remains largely unmeasured

The Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter remains the primary source of lunar environment data, leaving new lunar activities designed with limited, non-operational measurements.

No platform meets commercial speed and scale needs

Governments like NOAA and ESA collect space weather data, but their systems are not built for commercial usage, API access, or integration into mission-critical software.

In short: the industry is flying blind.

Clients & Signed LOIs

VOYAGER TECHNOLOGIES

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July 25, 2025

Subject: Mission Space Letter of Intent (LOI)

Dear Mission Space team,

Voyager Technologies recognizes the technical value and future applications of Mission Space's suite of compact space weather instruments—including radiation sensors (Cherenkov detectors, silicon spectrometers), surface charge monitors, and upcoming neutral density and X-ray/gamma-ray detectors—as well as the proprietary models that support multi-domain forecasting and anomaly detection.

Following our recent discussions, we see several potential collaboration areas:

1. **Satellite Missions**: Voyager is open to supporting future Mission Space satellite deployments through access to launch services, space station infrastructure, and alternate orbits—leveraging our extensive heritage in spaceflight hardware, hosting platforms, and integration.
2. **Technology Demonstrations and Joint Proposals**: We are interested in co-developing or supporting payload missions (including for lunar and deep space platforms such as Starlab and Gateway) where radiation and environmental monitoring is mission critical. Mission Space's modular, low-SWaP instrument design and real-time alert capabilities are directly relevant to our ongoing work in support of human spaceflight safety, electronics reliability, and defense-aligned anomaly detection.
3. **Lunar and Planetary Surface Applications**: We are evaluating opportunities to host Mission Space sensors on upcoming lunar surface missions, including landers and rovers. The ability to monitor solar storms, surface charging, and precursor radiation events autonomously aligns with Voyager's long-term vision for human and robotic operations in cislunar space.
4. **Data and Model Validation**: Upon mutual agreement and NDA, Voyager intends to review and evaluate Mission Space's existing and upcoming datasets and model outputs for relevance in our operational and programmatic planning. This includes assessing the integration of onboard sensing with our infrastructure for anomaly detection and autonomous system management.

This LOI does not constitute a binding agreement to purchase data or services but reflects Voyager Technologies' intent to continue exploring technical alignment and commercial partnership with Mission Space.

Sincerely,

Michael Lewis
Senior Vice President
Voyager Technologies
mike.lewis@voyagertechnologies.com

VOYAGER TECHNOLOGIES

Is an American public space technology company headquartered in Denver, Colorado.
It is a global leader in national security and space solutions

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LEOLABS

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Suite 89051
Miami, FL 33132

LETTER OF INTENT

Dear Mission Space team:

LeoLabs, Inc. (LEOLABS) acknowledges the value of Mission Space's (Mission Space) efforts in developing a neutral density drag model and expresses our intent to evaluate the model upon its availability in a usable format.

We understand that accurate drag modeling is a critical component of satellite tracking and orbit prediction, and we are interested in assessing the performance and applicability of your model in the context of our operational workflows. This letter expresses LEOLABS' intent to perform such an assessment of Mission Space's neutral density drag model.

This letter does not constitute a commitment by LEOLABS to purchase data or services from Mission Space but confirms our intent to review and evaluate the model for potential relevance to LEOLABS' activities when the data are made available to us in a format that we can use. Notwithstanding the prior provisions, neither Party will disclose the outcome of the evaluation findings herein to any third party (private or public), without mutual prior express consent.

We look forward to continued engagement as your product development progresses.

ON BEHALF OF LEOLABS:

By:
Name: Matthew Stevenson
Title: Vice President, Engineering

EXPRESSLY ACKNOWLEDGED BY MISSION SPACE:

By:
Name: Mary Glaz
Title: CEO

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LEOLABS

LeoLabs, the category leader at tracking objects in space,
is an American space technology company.
It operates radar sites that monitor satellites and space debris
in low Earth orbit

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